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(54) MEASURING METHOD FOR ACETALDEHYDE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method, in which the influence of temperature and humidity is compensated in a gas phase and a liquid phase and in which acetaldehyde is measured with high accuracy, by a method where the acetaldehyde is used as a material to be detected, a matrix polymerized membrane having a matrix in the shape of the substance to be detected is used as a measuring element and a polymerized membrane, which does not have matrix in a shape of the material to be detected is used as a reference element.

SOLUTION: In this method, acetaldehyde in the gas phase or the liquid phase is measured, a combination of the measuring element which is composed of the matrix polymerized membrane, having the matrix in the shape of the acetaldehyde and the reference element which is composed of a nonmatrix polymerized membrane is substantially the same comspotion as the matrix polymerized membrane, except that it does not have the matrix in the shape of the acetaldehyde is used as an acetaldehyde measuring means.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the measuring method of the acetaldehyde characterized by to use combination with the component for reference which serves as said mold polymerization film from the non-mold polymerization film of the same presentation substantially as an acetaldehyde measurement means except not having mold of the component for measurement which consists of mold polymerization film which has the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde in the approach of measuring the acetaldehyde in a gaseous phase or the liquid phase, and the configuration of an acetaldehyde.

[Claim 2] It is the measuring method of the acetaldehyde of claim 1 with which the non-mold polymerization film which does not have the mold of the configuration of the mold polymerization film which has the mold of the configuration of this acetaldehyde, and this acetaldehyde is formed in a part of quartz-resonator front face [at least] which has the same property substantially preferably.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention is simple only in the acetaldehyde which the effect of temperature and humidity is compensated and is the quality of a detection object, without being influenced of the other matter in a measurement ambient atmosphere — it is the measuring method of the acetaldehyde which can be measured promptly and continuously.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the simpler detector tube method to the monitor of the work environment in a site is also mainly used for high sensitivity analysis of the acetaldehyde in a gas and a solution for chromatography again. Analysis of the acetaldehyde matter in chromatography has complicated actuation, and the skilled engineer has performed it in order to require time amount. On the other hand, although the detector tube method using the color reaction of a color reagent has been used, in case it is easy to be influenced of an interfering substance and an operating personnel views discoloration, it is easy to produce an error as a simple detecting method which can be enforced on the spot. Furthermore, the measuring equipment of dedication needed to be arranged with measurement in a gas or a solution, respectively. Moreover, it was difficult for the measuring method by the quartz resonator using the well-known existing bimolecular membrane to also measure only object gas, and it had the problem of measuring to what the physicochemical property of the gas resembled. Furthermore, it was easy to be influenced of temperature and humidity, and there was no measurement which performed the compensation. In recent years, the matter with separation and the configuration mold of a molecule to adsorb is reported by using what a physicochemical property and the molecular structure resembled as raw material which dissociates and adsorbs. Although this makes the polymerization film with the mold which copied the configuration of the target matter by carrying out the radical polymerization of the cross linking agent to a monomer under the target matter coexistence form, having used as support for chromatographs was common.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Then, this invention makes it that technical problem to offer the approach of compensating the effect of temperature and humidity and measuring an acetaldehyde with high degree of accuracy in a gaseous phase and the liquid phase by making an acetaldehyde into the quality of a detection object, using as the component for measurement the mold polymerization film which has the mold of the configuration of this quality of a detection object, and using the polymerization film without mold of the configuration of the quality of a detection object as a component for reference.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons came to complete this invention, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly that said technical problem should be solved. That is, the measuring method of the acetaldehyde characterized by to use combination with the component for reference which serves as said mold polymerization film from the non-mold polymerization film of the same presentation substantially as an acetaldehyde measurement means is offered except not having mold of the component for measurement which consists of mold polymerization film which has the mold of the

configuration of an acetaldehyde in the approach of measuring the acetaldehyde in a gaseous phase or the liquid phase, and the configuration of an acetaldehyde according to this invention.
[0005]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In this invention, combination with the component for reference which serves as said mold polymerization film from the polymerization film of the same presentation substantially is used except not having the configuration of the mold of the component for measurement which consists of mold polymerization film which has the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde as a means for measuring the acetaldehyde as quality of a detection object in the liquid phase or a gaseous phase, and the configuration of an acetaldehyde. Said mold polymerization film consists of insoluble polymerization film which has the mold corresponding to the molecular shape of an acetaldehyde. In order to manufacture this mold polymerization film, the monomer mixed solution containing a vinyl monomer and its cross linking agent is made, an acetaldehyde is dissolved in this solution, a polymerization initiator is added further, this is fabricated in the shape of liquid membrane, and carries out a heating polymerization, and it considers as the insoluble polymerization film. Next, this polymerization film is repeated underwater, is washed and elution clearance of the acetaldehyde is carried out. Thus, the polymerization film obtained has the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde on the front face. On the other hand, the same non-mold polymerization film of a presentation can be substantially manufactured similarly in the manufacture approach of said insoluble polymerization film except not dissolving an acetaldehyde in a monomer mixed solution except not having mold of the configuration of said acetaldehyde.

[0006] As said vinyl monomer, although various kinds of conventionally well-known vinyl monomers which have one vinyl group are used, alkyl methacrylate ester, such as a methyl methacrylate, is used preferably. in this case — as that alkyl group — carbon numbers 1–6 — the alkyl group of 1–3 is used preferably. As said cross linking agent, various, conventionally well-known divinyl compounds with two vinyl groups are used. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, a divinylbenzene, etc. are used as such a divinyl compound. It is desirable to use said vinyl compound and a compound of the same family as this divinyl compound. 1–12 mols per one mol of vinyl monomers of operating rates of a cross linking agent are 1–2 mols in rate preferably.

[0007] As said polymerization initiator, organic peroxide, such as a thing of the common use used for vinyl polymerization, usual, lauroyl peroxide, a benzoyl peroxide, and cumene hydronalium peroxide, and azo compounds, such as 2 and 2-azobisisobutyronitril, are used. the operating rate of this polymerization initiator — per vinyl monomer 100 weight section — usually — 5 – 30 weight section — 8 – 20 weight section comes out comparatively preferably. said amount of the acetaldehyde used — per vinyl monomer 100 weight section and 4 – 40 weight section — 5 – 10 weight section comes out comparatively preferably.

[0008] In manufacture of the mold polymerization film of this invention, although polymerization of the mixed solution containing said each component is held and carried out to a filmy body, a polymerization solvent can be used in this case, the easy thing of the evaporation clearance as such a polymerization solvent, for example, the thing of 50–110 degrees C of boiling points, — chloroform is used preferably. [0009] The polymerization film of the desirable mold and the non-mold which are used by this invention consists of a methyl methacrylate and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, and 0.5–12 mols per one mol of methyl methacrylates of rates of this ethylene glycol dimethacrylate are the 1–2-mol insoluble polymerization film which comes out comparatively and consists of a polymer of a certain monomer mixture preferably.

[0010] Although the polymerization film (only henceforth the polymerization film) of the mold of this invention and non-mold can be used as a component by independent [its], on a base material, adhesion support is carried out and it is usually used. When using the polymerization film independently, 1–100 micrometers of the thickness are 10–30 micrometers preferably. Especially the configuration cannot be restrained but can be a configuration of arbitration, such as the shape of a circle configuration and a polygon. The magnitude is suitably selected according to the measurement ambient atmosphere etc.

When carrying out adhesion support and using the polymerization film on a base material, 0.01–10 micrometers of thickness of the polymerization film are 0.01–0.1 micrometers preferably. What is formed from various kinds of solid-states, such as plastics, glass, ceramics, and a metal, as a base material is used. In this invention, especially the configuration of a base cannot be restrained but can be various kinds of configurations, such as the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of a board, and a sphere, a pellet type, cylindrical, and a hollow object, and a honeycomb object. The magnitude is suitably selected according to a measurement ambient atmosphere etc.

[0011] The mold polymerization film by this invention catches selectively only the acetaldehyde contained in the liquid phase or a gaseous phase, it is itself, or where adhesion support is carried out, it can use it for a base as a component for acetaldehyde measurement. And that concentration change can be known by measuring the amount of acetaldehydes caught by this component by being able to know the acetaldehyde concentration in that liquid phase or a gaseous phase, and performing that measurement continuously. The mass of the acetaldehyde caught by the mold polymerization film can be measured by the conventionally well-known physical method and the conventionally well-known chemical approach for carrying out the quantum of the acetaldehyde.

[0012] In this invention, said polymerization film has at least the thing desirable to one side or both sides for example, on the front face of a quartz resonator to do for adhesion support in part. The quartz resonator which has such polymerization film on a front face has the property of changing the oscillation frequency according to the mass of the caught acetaldehyde, when the polymerization film catches an acetaldehyde. Therefore, the acetaldehyde concentration in a gas and a liquid and its change can be continuously measured by measuring the oscillation frequency as an output signal, using the quartz resonator which has the polymerization film as a component for acetaldehyde measurement. In this case, except having used the non-mold polymerization film which does not have the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde, by using similarly the quartz resonator which was produced similarly and which has the polymerization film of the same presentation on a front face substantially as a component for reference, the effect of the temperature in a measurement ambient atmosphere, humidity, etc. can be compensated, and the concentration of only an acetaldehyde and concentration change can be measured promptly simple. In addition, as a quartz resonator used for the quartz resonator and the component for reference which are used for the component for measurement used above, what has the same property substantially preferably is used.

[0013]

[Example] Next, an example explains this invention to a detail further.

[0014] 0.5ml of monomers with example 1 vinyl group, i.e., methyl methacrylate, and cross linking agent, i.e., ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 10ml and chloroform 1ml are mixed, and a monomer mixed solution is prepared. Acetaldehyde 0.2ml was dissolved in this monomer mixed solution, 50mg of lauroyl peroxide was further added as a polymerization initiator, and the constant rate was dropped on the quartz resonator. This was heated at 90 degrees C in glass tube oven for 5 hours. After the polymerization reaction, it washed 5 times or more in pure water, and elution clearance of the acetaldehyde was carried out from said complex. In this way, a quartz resonator is used as a base material and the component A for measurement covered with the polymer film which has the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde on the front face is obtained. Next, except not using an acetaldehyde, same actuation is performed and the component B for reference covered with the polymer film without mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde is obtained. And concentration detection / discernment capacity trial of an acetaldehyde was performed using said produced measurement component A. That is, it was dropped into the cel which put in the phosphate buffer solution with a volume of 20ml which installed the quartz resonator which covered the mold polymerization film for a concentration [of 0.2ml] / 10ml acetaldehyde, and the acetone, respectively, and the acetaldehyde calculated the amount which stuck to the mold polymerization film from the frequency variation of the quartz resonator at the time of carrying out natural diffusion with constant temperature. Although the component A for measurement prepared here has the mold to an acetaldehyde and an acetaldehyde is adsorbed selectively, in order to raise the

accuracy of measurement, it is necessary to except the effect of matter other than an acetaldehyde, and the effect of temperature. The frequency variation of the component A for measurement in this case serves as a carrier beam output in the effect of an acetaldehyde and temperature, and the effect of the acetaldehyde in the reference component B covered with the polymer film without mold of an acetaldehyde configuration from there can calculate the amount of adsorption of only the adsorbate which suited mold by deducting the frequency variation of a carrier beam condition only in the effect of temperature, without winning popularity. The relation between the addition of each solution and frequency variation is shown in drawing 1. Even if it adds what the molecular structure resembled from this drawing, it turns out that that effect does not appear but only the concentration of an acetaldehyde can be detected.

[0015] 0.05ml of monomers with example 2 vinyl group, i.e., methyl methacrylate, and cross linking agent, i.e., ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1.37ml and chloroform 2.5ml are mixed, and a monomer mixed solution is prepared. Acetaldehyde 0.01m1 is dissolved in this monomer mixed solution, 10mg of lauroyl peroxide is further added as a polymerization initiator, and the ultraviolet rays which trickle a constant rate on a quartz resonator and which make the light source 1.0kW high power high-pressure mercuryvapor lamp at this are left after an exposure for 10 minutes overnight. After a polymerization reaction, it washes 5 times or more in pure water, and elution clearance of the acetaldehyde is carried out from said complex. A quartz resonator is used as a base material by this approach, and the component A-2 for measurement which consists of polymer film which has the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde on that front face is obtained. Next, except not using an acetaldehyde, same actuation is performed and the component B-2 for reference covered with the polymer film without mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde is obtained. And the gas concentration detection discernment capacity trial was performed using said produced measurement component B-2. That is, the amount of acetaldehydes which stuck to the polymerization film which has the mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde from the frequency variation of the component A-2 for quartz-resonator measurement when passing what carried out the natural evaporation of a 0.1ml acetaldehyde, an acetone, chloroform, and the trichloroethylene with impregnation constant temperature into the synthetic air air current by flow rate 200 ml/min, respectively in the cel which installed the quartz resonator was calculated. Although the component A-2 prepared here has the mold to an acetaldehyde and an acetaldehyde is adsorbed selectively, in order to raise the accuracy of measurement, it is necessary to except the effect of matter other than an acetaldehyde, and the effect of temperature and humidity. The frequency variation of the component A-2 for measurement in this case It is the output which received the effect of matter other than an acetaldehyde and an acetaldehyde, and the effect of temperature and humidity. The ** which the effect of aceto ARUTEHIDO in the reference component B-2 covered with the polymer film without mold of an acetaldehyde configuration does not receive from there, It becomes possible by deducting the frequency variation of a carrier beam condition only for the effect of matter other than an acetaldehyde, or the effect of temperature and humidity to calculate the amount of adsorption of only an acetaldehyde. [0016]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the approach of this invention, the concentration of the acetaldehyde in a gaseous phase and the liquid phase and concentration change can be measured continuously. While using the crystal oscillator which has the mold polymerization film of the configuration of an acetaldehyde on a front face as a component for measurement, except not having mold of the configuration of an acetaldehyde, by using said mold polymerization film and the crystal oscillator which has the non-mold polymerization film of the same presentation on a front face substantially as a component for reference, the effect of temperature, humidity, etc. can be compensated especially with this invention, and acetaldehyde concentration can be measured by about 0.1 ppm high sensitivity by it. This invention contributes to the improvement in the laborsaving in acetaldehyde analysis, and analysis precision, reduction of analysis cost, etc. greatly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the difference of the acetaldehyde in the inside of a solution, and the frequency variation of the component for measurement and **** for reference to an acetone addition.

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最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 アセトアルデヒドの測定方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 アセトアルデヒドを検出対象物質とし、この 検出対象物質の形状の鋳型を有する鋳型重合膜を測定用 素子とし、検出対象物質の形状の鋳型をもたない重合膜 を参照用素子として用いることにより、気相中および液 相中で、温度、湿度の影響を補償してアセトアルデヒド を高精度で測定する方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 気相中又は液相中のアセトアルデヒドを測定する方法において、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有する鋳型重合膜からなる測定用素子と、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を持たない以外は前記鋳型重合膜と実質的に同じ組成の非鋳型重合膜からなる参照用素子との組合わせをアセトアルデヒド測定手段として用いることを特徴とするアセトアルデヒドの測定方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 気相中又は液相中のアセトアルデヒドを 測定する方法において、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型 を有する鋳型重合膜からなる測定用素子と、アセトアル デヒドの形状の鋳型を持たない以外は前記鋳型重合膜と 実質的に同じ組成の非鋳型重合膜からなる参照用素子と の組合わせをアセトアルデヒド測定手段として用いることを特徴とするアセトアルデヒドの測定方法。

【請求項2】 該アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有する鋳型重合膜及び該アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有しない非鋳型重合膜が、好ましくは実質的に同じ特性を有する水晶振動子表面の少なくとも一部に形成されている請求項1のアセトアルデヒドの測定方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、測定雰囲気中の他物質の影響を受けることなく、かつ温度、湿度の影響を補償し、検出対象物質であるアセトアルデヒドだけを、簡便迅速に、かつ連続的に測定することのできるアセトアルデヒドの測定方法である。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、気体中及び溶液中のアセトアルデ ヒドの高感度分析には、主にクロマトグラフ法が、また 現場での作業環境の監視等には、より簡便な検知管法も 使われている。クロマトグラフ法でのアセトアルデヒド 物質の分析は、操作が煩雑で時間を要するため、熟練し た技術者が行ってきた。一方、現場で実施可能な簡易検 出法としては、発色試薬の呈色反応を利用した検知管法 が用いられてきたが、干渉物質の影響を受けやすく、ま た変色を測定者が目視する際に誤差を生じやすい。さら に、気体中あるいは溶液中の測定には、それぞれ専用の 測定機器をそろえる必要があった。また、公知既存の二 分子膜を利用した水晶振動子による測定法も、対象ガス だけを測定することは難しく、そのガスの物理化学的特 性の似たものまでも測定してしまうという問題があっ た。さらに、温度、湿度の影響を受けやすく、その補償 をおこなった測定はなかった。近年、物理化学的特性や 分子構造の似たものを分離・吸着する素材として、分離 ・吸着したい分子の形状鋳型をもつ物質が報告されてい る。これは目的の物質共存下でモノマーと架橋剤をラジ カル重合することにより目的の物質の形状を写し取った 鋳型をもつ重合膜を形成させるものであるが、クロマト グラフ用担体として用いるのが一般的であった。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこで本発明は、アセトアルデヒドを検出対象物質とし、この検出対象物質の形状の鋳型を有する鋳型重合膜を測定用素子とし、検出対象物質の形状の鋳型をもたない重合膜を参照用素子として用いることにより、気相中および液相中で、温度、湿度の影響を補償してアセトアルデヒドを高精度で測定

する方法を提供することをその課題とする。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、前記課題を解決すべく鋭意研究を重ねた結果、本発明を完成するに到った。即ち、本発明によれば、気相中又は液相中のアセトアルデヒドを測定する方法において、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有する鋳型重合膜からなる測定用素子と、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を持たない以外は前記鋳型重合膜と実質的に同じ組成の非鋳型重合膜からなる参照用素子との組合わせをアセトアルデヒド測定手段として用いることを特徴とするアセトアルデヒドの測定方法が提供される。

[0005]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明においては、液相中又は気 相中の検出対象物質としてのアセトアルデヒドを測定す るための手段として、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を 有する鋳型重合膜からなる測定用素子と、アセトアルデ ヒドの形状の鋳型の形状を持たない以外は前記鋳型重合 膜と実質的に同じ組成の重合膜からなる参照用素子との 組合わせを用いる。前記鋳型重合膜は、アセトアルデヒ ドの分子形状に対応する鋳型を有する不溶性重合膜から なる。この鋳型重合膜を製造するには、ビニルモノマー とその架橋剤を含むモノマー混合溶液を作り、この溶液 にアセトアルデヒドを溶解させ、更に重合開始剤を加 え、これを液膜状に成形し、加熱重合させて不溶性重合 膜とする。次に、この重合膜を水中で繰り返し洗浄し て、アセトアルデヒドを溶出除去する。このようにして 得られる重合膜は、その表面にアセトアルデヒドの形状 の鋳型を有するものである。一方、前記アセトアルデヒ ドの形状の鋳型を持たない以外は、実質的に同じ組成の 非鋳型重合膜は、前配不溶性重合膜の製造方法におい て、アセトアルデヒドをモノマー混合溶液に溶解させな い以外は同様にして製造することができる。

【0006】前記ピニルモノマーとしては、1つのビニル基を有する従来公知の各種のピニルモノマーが用いられるが、好ましくはメタクリル酸メチル等のメタクリル酸アルキルエステルが用いられる。この場合、そのアルキル基としては、炭素数1~6、好ましくは1~3のアルキル基が用いられる。前記架橋剤としては、2つのビニル基を持つ従来公知の各種ジビニル化合物が用いられる。このようなジビニル化合物としては、エチレングリコールジメタクリレートやジビニルベンゼン等が用いられる。このジビニル化合物としては、前記ビニル化合物と同族の化合物を用いるのが好ましい。架橋剤の使用割合は、ビニルモノマー1モル当り、1~12モル、好ましくは1~2モルの割合である。

【 0 0 0 7 】前記重合開始剤としては、ビニル重合に用いられている慣用のもの、通常、過酸化ラウロイル、過酸化ベンゾイル、クメンヒドロパーオキサイド等の有機過酸化物や、2,2-アゾビスイソブチロニトリル等の

アゾ化合物が用いられる。この重合開始剤の使用割合は、ビニルモノマー100重量部当り、通常、5~30重量部、好ましくは8~20重量部の割合である。前記アセトアルデヒド使用量は、ビニルモノマー100重量部当り、4~40重量部、好ましくは5~10重量部の割合である。

【0008】本発明の鋳型重合膜の製造においては、前記各成分を含む混合溶液を膜状体に保持して重合処理するが、この場合、重合溶媒を用いることができる。このような重合溶媒としては、蒸発除去の容易なもの、例えば、沸点50~110℃のもの、好ましくはクロロホルムが用いられる。

【0009】本発明で用いる好ましい鋳型及び非鋳型の 重合膜は、メタクリル酸メチルとエチレングリコールジ メタクリレートとからなり、該エチレングリコールジメ タクリレートの割合が、メタクリル酸メチル1モル当 り、0.5~12モル、好ましくは1~2モルの割合で あるモノマー混合物の重合体からなる不溶性重合膜であ る。

【〇〇1〇】本発明の鋳型及び非鋳型の重合膜(以下、 単に重合膜とも言う)は、それ単独で素子として用いる ことができるが、通常は、支持体上に付着支持させて用 いられる。重合膜を単独で用いる場合、その厚さは1~ 100μm、好ましくは10~30μmである。その形 状は特に制約されず、円形状、多角形状等の任意の形状 であることができる。その大きさは、その測定雰囲気等 に応じて適宜選定される。重合膜を支持体上に付着支持 させて用いる場合、その重合膜の厚さは、0.01~1 0μm、好ましくは0.01~0.1μmである。支持 体としては、プラスチック、ガラス、セラミックス、金 属等の各種の固体から形成されるものが用いられる。本 発明では、基体の形状は、特に制約されず、板体状、球 体状、ペレット状、円柱状、中空体状、ハニカム体状等 の各種の形状であることができる。その大きさは、測定 雰囲気等に応じて適宜選定される。

【 O O 1 1】本発明による鋳型重合膜は液相又は気相中に含まれるアセトアルデヒドのみを選択的に捕捉し、それ自体で又は基体に付着支持させた状態でアセトアルデヒド測定用素子として利用することができる。そして、この素子に捕捉されたアセトアルデヒド量を測定することにより、その液相又は気相中のアセトアルデヒド濃度を知ることができ、また、その測定を連続的に行うことにより、その濃度変化を知ることができる。鋳型重合膜に捕捉されたアセトアルデヒドの質量は、アセトアルデヒドを定量するための従来公知の物理的方法や化学的方法により測定することができる。

【 O O 1 2 】本発明においては、前記重合膜は、例えば、水晶振動子表面の少なくとも一部、例えば、片面又は両面に付着支持させることが好ましい。このような重合膜を表面に有する水晶振動子は、その重合膜がアセト

アルデヒドを捕捉したときに、その捕捉したアセトアルデヒドの質量に応じてその振動周波数を変化させるよいう特性を有する。従って、その重合膜を有する水晶振動子をアセトアルデヒド測定用素子として用い、気体中のアセトアルデヒド濃度及び、アセトアルデヒド濃度及び、アセトアルデヒド濃度及び、アセトアルデヒド濃度及び、アセトアルデヒドの大の鋳型を有しない非鋳型重合膜を用いたのでは、対して作製した実質的に同一組成の重合に用いる水晶振動子を参照用素子として同様に用いるは、測定雰囲気や湿度等の影響を補償して、にある。なお、前記で用いる水晶振動子及び参照用素子に用いる水晶振動子としては、好ましくは実質的に同一特性を有するものを用いる。

[0013]

【実施例】次に本発明を実施例により更に詳細に説明する。

【0014】実施例1

ビニル基を持ったモノマー、すなわちメタクリル酸メチ ル〇. 5ml、架橋剤、すなわちエチレングリコールジ メタクリレート10ml、及びクロロホルム1mlを混 合し、モノマー混合溶液を調製する。このモノマー混合 溶液にアセトアルデヒド〇. 2m | を溶解し、さらに重 合開始剤として過酸化ラウロイル50mgを加えて、水 晶振動子上に一定量を滴下した。これをガラスチューブ オーブン中にて、90℃で5時間加熱した。重合反応 後、純水中で5回以上洗浄してアセトアルデヒドを前記 複合体から溶出除去した。こうして水晶振動子を支持体 とし、その表面にアセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有す る重合体膜で被覆された測定用素子Aを得る。次に、ア セトアルデヒドを用いないこと以外は同様の操作を行 い、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型をもたない重合体膜 で被覆された参照用素子Bを得る。そして、作製した前 記測定素子Aを用いて、アセトアルデヒドの濃度検出・ 識別能力試験を行った。すなわち、濃度0.2ml/1 OmIのアセトアルデヒドとアセトンをそれぞれ鋳型重む 合膜を被覆した水晶振動子を設置した体積20mlのり ン酸緩衝液を入れたセル中に滴下し、一定温度で自然拡大 散させた際の水晶振動子の周波数変化量から、アセトア ルデヒドが鋳型重合膜に吸着した量を求めた。ここで調整 製した測定用素子Aは、アセトアルデヒドに対する鋳型: を持っており、アセトアルデヒドを選択的に吸着する が、その測定精度を高めるには、アセトアルデヒド以外 の物質の影響や温度の影響を除外する必要がある。この 場合の測定用素子Aの周波数変化量は、アセトアルデヒ ドと温度の影響を受けた出力となっており、そこから、 アセトアルデヒド形状の鋳型をもたない重合体膜で被覆 された参照素子Bにおけるアセトアルデヒドの影響は受

けずに温度の影響のみを受けた状態の周波数変化量を差し引くことによって、鋳型に適合した吸着物質だけの吸着量を求めることができる。それぞれの溶液の添加量と周波数変化量の関係を図1に示す。この図から、分子構造が似たものを添加しても、その影響は現れずアセトアルデヒドの濃度だけを検知することができることがわかる。

【0015】 実施例2

ビニル基を持ったモノマー、すなわちメタクリル酸メチ ル0.05ml、架橋剤、すなわちエチレングリコール ジメタクリレート1.37ml、及びクロロホルム2. 5mlを混合し、モノマー混合溶液を調製する。このモ ノマー混合溶液にアセトアルデヒド 0.01m1を溶解 し、さらに重合開始剤として過酸化ラウロイル10mg を加えて、水晶振動子上に一定量を滴下する、これに 1. 0kW高出力高圧水銀灯を光源とする紫外線を10 分間照射後、一晩放置する。重合反応後、純水中で5回 以上洗浄してアセトアルデヒドを前記複合体から溶出除 去する。この方法によって水晶振動子を支持体とし、そ の表面にアセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有する重合体 膜からなる測定用素子A-2を得る。次に、アセトアル デヒドを用いないこと以外は同様の操作を行い、アセト アルデヒドの形状の鋳型をもたない重合体膜で被覆され た参照用素子B-2を得る。そして、作製した前記測定 素子B-2を用いて、ガス濃度検出識別能力試験を行っ た。すなわち、0. 1m1のアセトアルデヒド、アセト ン、クロロホルム、トリクロロエチレンをそれぞれ流量 200ml/minで、合成空気気流中に注入一定温度 で自然気化させたものを、水晶振動子を設置したセル中 に流したときの水晶振動子測定用素子A-2の周波数変 化量から、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有する重合

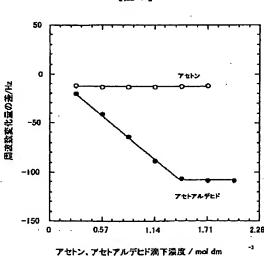
膜に吸着したアセトアルデヒド量を求めた。ここで調製した素子Aー2は、アセトアルデヒドに対する鋳型を持っており、アセトアルデヒドを選択的に吸着するが、その測定精度を高めるには、アセトアルデヒド以外の物質の影響や温度、湿度の影響を除外する必要がある。この場合の測定用素子Aー2の周波数変化量は、アセトアルデヒドとアセトアルデヒド以外の物質の影響や温度、湿度の影響をうけた出力となっており、そこから、アセトアルデヒド形状の鋳型をもたない重合体膜で被覆された参照素子Bー2におけるアセトアルテヒドの影響は受けずに、アセトアルデヒド以外の物質の影響や温度、湿とでよって、アセトアルデヒドだけの吸着量を求めることが可能となる。

[0016]

【発明の効果】本発明の方法によれば、気相中及び液相中のアセトアルデヒドの濃度及び濃度変化を連続的に測定することができる。本発明では、特に、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型重合膜を表面に有する水晶発振子を測定用素子として用いるとともに、アセトアルデヒドの形状の鋳型を有しない以外は前記鋳型重合膜と実質的に同じ組成の非鋳型重合膜を表面に有する水晶発振子を参照用素子として用いることにより、温度や湿度等の影響を補償してアセトアルデヒド濃度を0.1ppm程度の高感度で測定することができる。本発明は、アセトアルデヒド分析における省力化、分析精度の向上及び分析コストの低減等に大きく寄与するものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】溶液中でのアセトアルデヒド、アセトン添加量に対する測定用素子と参照用素予の周波数変化量の差である。



[図1]

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